

[**CONFIDENTIAL.**]

S E L E C T I O N S

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 22nd June, 1885.

P O L I T I C A L.

The *Raſtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 20th June, depllores the change of British Ministry, saying that at such a critical juncture only an old and experienced statesman like Mr. Gladstone could be trusted to manage the affairs of the State properly. At present the Conservative party consists of raw and inexperienced youths, who would not hesitate to endanger the peace of the whole world in order to enhance the imaginary prestige of England. Lord Salisbury himself, the new Prime Minister, has hitherto so strongly inveighed against the Russian Government that it is almost impossible to think that he will be able to maintain even a semblance of friendship with it. His attitude towards Afghánistán has also hitherto been one of hostility, and hence there is reason to fear that he may plunge this country into a third terrible Kábul war.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Shaſtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 13th June, regrets to say that Mr. Gladstone's Ministry has sustained a defeat over the Reve-

Circulation,
400 copies.

The same.

nue Bill, and has resigned in consequence. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Mr. Gladstone declared in a speech in Parliament that his political career was drawing to a close. This shows that he expected strong opposition to the Bill, and therefore warned the Conservatives that, if they inflicted a defeat on him, they would have to undertake the task of Government. The question is, what effect will the change of Ministry have on British policy? Any one who is at all acquainted with the British Constitution ought to know that the political party, which is out of office, always finds fault with the Government. But when it itself assumes the responsibilities of office, it adheres to the policy of its predecessors except in those points in which it widely differs from them. Hence it may be assumed that, although the Conservative leaders have condemned Mr. Gladstone's Central Asian policy as one of weakness and humiliation, they will continue negotiations with the Russian Government on the same lines on which he had conducted them. If they unwisely depart from that policy and go to war with Russia, they will involve England in great difficulties. The resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry cannot but be regarded as a misfortune to this country. The noble measures introduced by Lord Ripon stood still in need of the support of a Liberal Government. Natives can expect nothing from the new Government, of which Lord Lytton will be a leading member. They will be very thankful to it if it does them no harm.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 16th June, in commenting upon the same subject, remarks that the question is, what will be the policy of the new Ministry towards this country? Lord Randolph Churchill is the only member of the new Ministry who has any sympathy with this country, all the rest being inclined to war, tyranny, and oppression. True, Mr. Gladstone was prejudiced against Musalmāns, and his foreign policy was unsatisfactory. But he was a friend of

The same.

peace, and refrained from war as much as possible. As the Amír is opposed to the entrance of British troops into his territories, the Conservative Government would be ill-advised in entering into hostilities with Russia. If we pick a quarrel with him, he would throw himself into the arms of Russia and use the money and arms we have given him against ourselves. All idea of occupying Herat or Kandahar should be abandoned and we should be content with fortifying our own frontier. British troops should be entirely withdrawn from Egypt, and Turkey entrusted with the entire control of the affairs of that country. The friendship of the Porte should be purchased at any price, because it would render invaluable aid in the great impending struggle with Russia. The *Najm* is surprised at the wide difference between the powers of the British and native subjects of Her Majesty. The former class can bring about the downfall of a Ministry if it does anything against their wishes ; while the latter cannot even get a district officer transferred to another place.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 17th June, referring to the Central Asian question, remarks that the buffer policy is a delusion.

Circulation,
2,500 copies.

Frontier policy.
In the first place, Afghánistán has been greatly crippled by the wars which the British Government has waged against her, and she is not in a position to offer any strong resistance to the advance of Russia. Secondly, the payment of an annual subsidy and the gifts of arms to the Amír will lead the Afgháns to under-rate the power of England, and thus they will be induced to submit to Russia. Hence the money and arms given to the Amír are simply thrown away.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 15th June, in regard to the question of the defence of India, argues that the best defence lies in the good-will of the millions of this country. All invidious distinctions between Europeans and natives should be done

Circulation,
1,750 copies.

away with, and the two classes placed on a footing of perfect equality. If the native chiefs and the people are happy and contented, there is no danger to the British Indian Empire from Russian advance.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 20th June, regrets to say that some districts in Bengal, such as Burdwan, Murshedabad, and Bír-bhoom have lately been suffering from a scarcity of rice and water. Twenty-one persons are said to have died of hunger in a small village, called Karigram, in Murshedabad. A correspondent of the *Calcutta Statesman* lately stated that, if immediate relief were not rendered, one-fourth of the population of the village would perish. It is a matter of satisfaction that well-to-do natives of the province have contributed subscriptions for the aid of their poorer brethren. But it is equally the duty of a paternal Government to help its subjects in time of distress. In 1877, a special famine tax was introduced, and the Government of India declared at the time that human lives should be saved at any cost, that no man, woman, or child should be allowed to perish from want of food, and that it would always bear this duty in mind. But in spite of the repeated appeals of the Indian Association and other political bodies, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has only sanctioned the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the relief of famine, and *that* simply as an advance! Sir Rivers Thompson is ready to spend Rs. 70,000 on a Commission appointed to enquire into the alleged grievances of European Government servants, while he is so niggardly in providing for the wants of famine-stricken people. A single death from starvation in England would create a sensation throughout the length and breadth of the island. But in this country millions sterling are spent on unnecessary commissions, darbárs, wars, and official migrations to the hills, but great stress is always laid on economy when it is a question of mitigating the effects of a dreadful visitation like famine.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 13th June, in conti-

Circulation,
400 copies.

Reduction of public ex-
penditure in the Panjáb.

nuation of its previous comments on reduction of public expenditure, remarks that the so-called economical measures which are believed to be in contemplation are simply ridiculous. Clerks, chaprasis and gardeners attached to public offices will be sacrificed on the altar of economy, as was expected. The Sará-i-Sháhdara has been sold for Rs. 6,000, and it is rumoured that the Shálámár garden will share the same fate. Government ought to be ashamed of selling such public buildings as the garden in question. The *Akhbár-i-Ám* says that the Sunahri mosque will be also sold, but, the mosque being a religious building, the *Shafiq* thinks that the rumour has no foundation whatever. The sale of Nazúl buildings will fetch no large sum of money. Hence Government had better abolish one or two Divisional Courts, stop the official migration to the hills, and reduce all official salaries, exceeding Rs. 1,000 a month, ten per cent. These retrenchments would result in a material saving without causing any wide-spread discontent. The Director of Public Instruction, who is a Civilian, has reduced the number of scholarships this year, although the number of candidates who competed for the different annual examinations this year exceeded the figures for the last year by 40 per cent. No measure could be more detrimental to the cause of high education. Whenever a civilian is placed at the head of the Department of Public Instruction, he always makes it a point to impede the progress of high English education, because an idea prevails in some quarters that high English education makes natives impertinent and disaffected towards Government. It appears from the English journal of the Anjuman-i-Panjáb that even the payment of the sum, which had been sanctioned for the Government College Library, has been suspended! If it be desired to enforce economy in the Department in question, the Lahore Training College should be abolished, and natives should be appointed Inspectors of

Schools in place of Europeans on reduced pay. European officers, who pass High Proficiency examinations in Oriental languages, are granted large rewards and are also allowed leave up to one year. Is this not a sheer waste of public money? There is no reason why such indulgences should be shown to European officers who draw handsome salaries, in order to induce them to acquire proficiency in vernacular languages. They ought to qualify themselves for the proper performance of their duties at their own expense. By the bye, the examinations in question are a huge sham. They are not under the control of any University, and are generally conducted by European examiners who know little more of oriental languages than a middle school student knows of English.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th June, states that one Mr. Fisher, Magistrate of Etāwah. Chedi Lāl, a trader in Hume-ganj, Etāwah, lately applied to the Municipal Committee for permission to build a temple on the top of his house. The Vice-President, after making a local enquiry, reported that the construction of the temple would not interfere with the public convenience in any way, nor did the people in the neighbourhood raise any objection to it, and he recommended that necessary permission might be granted. On this Mr. Fisher, President, passed orders to the effect that it was not sufficient to consult only four or five immediate neighbours of the petitioner, but that all persons living within six or seven hundred paces of his house should be consulted, and that people were sure to object to the construction of the temple, especially to the blowing of the shell, the ringing of the bell, &c. ! Subsequently Mr. Fisher allowed the petitioner to keep idols in his house if he pleased, but forbade him to blow the shell or ring the bell ! It is difficult to realize why the Magistrate has imposed such restrictions, although no objections of any kind were raised by the inhabitants of that quarter of the town. It will not be surprising if in future the loud proclamation of the call to prayer in Muhammadan

mosques and the ringing of the bell in Christian Churches are prohibited. The order of the Magistrate is highly objectionable, inasmuch as it is calculated to set the different classes of the community by the ears. By the bye, it is believed that he holds his court on fixed days during the week and only attends to some particular kinds of work. He has ordered kilns for baking pottery to be removed outside the town, and has had Meerut pottery sold to the public on some occasions. In short, he is the King of Etáwah and does what he pleases.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th June, referring to the Resolution of the Supreme Government regarding the reduction of public expenditure, observes that dismissals of native clerks would be attended by wide-spread discontent, while the saving effected in that way would not cover even a fraction of the cost of a war with Russia. The Indian Church, which has long been condemned as an unjust burden on the Indian Treasury, should be disestablished, and the unnecessary official exodus to the hills should be stopped. If these retrenchments do not answer the purpose, all official salaries, exceeding Rs. 1,000 a month, should be curtailed 10 per cent., and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce abolished. No good has accrued from the Department compared with the cost. It has not yet introduced any improved methods of cultivation into any places. It is believed too that the present Director of the department is very fond of ease and does not attend to his duties properly.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The same paper says that Lord Lytton's Gagging Act was repealed by Lord Ripon. Now another attempt has been made to destroy the Native Press altogether. A Copyright Bill has been prepared and forwarded to the Secretary of State for approval. The editor has not yet seen it, but it is believed that it will prohibit the republication or translation by a newspaper of

Copyright Bill.

original telegrams from another newspaper till the expiry of eight days. The secret object of the measure seems to be to bring about the entire stoppage of native newspapers, which, owing to their unsatisfactory financial condition, generally depend on their Anglo-Indian contemporaries for the supply of news. The *Najm* argues that this object will not be secured, because some well-to-do native newspapers are sure to make their own arrangements for obtaining telegrams from Reuter's agents and their correspondents. On the contrary, the proposed restriction will lead to the spread of news, published in Anglo-Indian newspapers, in a very distorted form among ignorant persons. The *Najm* hopes that Lord Dufferin will reconsider the subject and refuse his assent to such an objectionable measure.

Circulation,
182 copies.

A correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 16th June, says that it is well known that Muhammad Husain, Extra Assistant Commissioner, a native of Oudh, who went to England and studied there at the Agricultural College, came out first at the final examination. It was generally expected that on his return home he would be appointed to a high post in the Agricultural Department. He has been attached to that Department, but made only an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the last grade. Moreover, he receives the second class travelling allowance, while officers who are inferior to him in rank are allowed the first-class allowance. Is it not strange that European officers, who have received no agricultural education, should hold the highest offices in the department, while a native, who has undergone a regular training at an agricultural institution, and passed the final examination with credit, has to content himself with a subordinate post?

The *Ástáb-i-Álamtáb* (Lahore), of the 15th June, says that European officers generally do not allow their native subordinates to have any connection with the public press. Some native

Native Government ser-
vants and the public press.

officials do not get promotion, simply because their superior officers suspect that they contribute to newspapers. Even the attendance of native Government servants at public meetings is unacceptable to European officers. It will be remembered that some Deputy Magistrates in Bengal were censured and debarred from promotion for attending Ilbert Bill Meetings. The *Aftáb* argues that native Government servants, who are generally fairly educated, well-informed, and well disposed towards Government, should be allowed to contribute to the press.

Circulation,
140 copies.

The *Núru-l-Absár* (Allahabad), of the 20th June, referring to the Agra College, says that the College sent twenty-two boys to the late Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom seventeen were successful. Seventeen candidates competed for the First Arts Examination, of whom sixteen passed. The result of the B. A. Examination was still more creditable. All the five candidates that went up were successful, one of them taking honours in English and Mathematics, and standing at the top of the list in the former subject. The *Núr* congratulates the Managing Committee and the authorities of the College on the unprecedented success it has achieved at the University Examinations this year, and is glad that the institution has flourished so well under the new arrangement.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The Panjáb Punch (Lahore), of the 17th June, argues that, in order to revive their old martial instinct, the Musalmáns in this country should establish a national university in which both literary and military education should be given. The *Punch* asks the Nizam to introduce volunteering into all the High Schools in his State, and Saiyid Ahmad Khán to introduce it into the Muhammadan College at Aligarh.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 19th June, briefly describes the circumstances under which Sher Ali Khán, Deputy Inspector of Police, Peshawar, fired on and wounded an under-trial pri-

Need for volunteering
among Musalmáns.

Crime in Peshawar.

soner who had escaped from the lock-up, refers to the attack made by the friends of the prisoner on the police station in consequence, and is surprised that, although crime is so prevalent in that district, no measures are adopted to check it. It is a mistake to deal with lawless Peshawaris in the same lenient way as with peaceful classes.

Circulation,
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 11th June, complains that people are exposed to great inconvenience in obtaining court-fee stamps from the Tahsil offices in the interior of districts. Treasurers do not readily supply stamps, and suits are often barred by limitation owing to the delay. Sometimes persons dance attendance for several days at the Tahsil offices before they are able to obtain stamps.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 17th June, regrets to say that the movement set on foot at Lucknow last year for the establishment of a Sanskrit College there has not proved successful. There is reason to fear that it will be long before such a great project can be carried into effect. It is a matter of satisfaction that the promoters of the movement have resolved that an Anglo-Sanskrit School should be opened in the meantime. Munshi Nawal Kishor, the proprietor of the *Oudh Akhbár*, who is always ready to promote the cause of education, has promised Rs. 50 a month for the support of the school, Ráe Nárain Dás, Officiating District Judge of Sitapur, with whom the idea originated, and to whose efforts the progress of Sanskrit learning in Lucknow, such as it is, is due, Rs. 25 a month, and Ráe Bahádur Brijbhukhan Lál an equal sum. All the subscriptions promised for the proposed college will be appropriated to the School Fund. The Municipal Committee will be asked to give a grant-in-aid, and also to provide a school-house, if possible. It is to be hoped that Talukdárs and other well-to-do persons in the province will come forward with

liberal subscriptions like the three gentlemen mentioned above, in order that the school may be raised to the position of collegiate school.

The same paper states that it appears from the results of the late middle class vernacular examination published in the *Government Gazette*, that 396 candidates passed the examination in Hindi and 536 in Urdu.

Late middle class vernacular examination held in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Although the number of Hindi candidates was less than that of Urdu candidates, it was large enough to show the great popularity of Hindi in these provinces. In order to realize the full meaning of these figures, it should be borne in mind that Hindi receives no encouragement from Government. There is another fact that deserves to be noticed. Many of the candidates, who passed the examination in Hindi, were Musalmáns.

The *Anwáru-l-Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 22nd June, complains of the scarcity of fresh water in some parts of Lucknow, such as the Chowk and Nakhás, and remarks that the inconvenience, to which the poorer classes are exposed in consequence, may be better imagined than described. The scheme for water-supply has long been hanging fire from want of funds. If the Municipal Committee has no funds, it should take a loan. All useless Nazúl lands and buildings, such as those situated near the Machibhawan and the Imámbára, should be sold, and the proceeds of the sale devoted to the purpose. Moreover, well-to-do classes may be asked to contribute to the fund. If there be any long delay in carrying out the scheme, some new wells should be sunk, and old ones repaired, in the meantime.

Scarcity of water at Lucknow.

Circulation, 600 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Alam-tab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Diván Áyá Singh ...	June 15th	1885.	...
2	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	... Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali ...	" 20th	June 19th.	150 copies.
3	<i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Diván Bútá Singh ...	" 15th, 17th & 19th.	" 19th, 20th & 22nd respectively.	500 "
4	<i>Alsanu-l-Akhdar</i>	... Amroha	Ditto	Weekly	Alí Hasan Khán ...	" 8th & 15th,	" 18th.	150 "
5	<i>Asnu-l-Akhdar</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Diláwar Ali ...	" 16th	" 19th	65 "
6	<i>Akhdar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" "	" 20th	...
7	<i>Akhdar-i-An</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám ...	" 13th & 17th,	" 16th & 20th respectively.	2,500 "
8	<i>Akhdar-i-Chunar</i>	... Chunar	Ditto	Weekly	Hanúmán Prasad ...	" 16th	" 20th	400 "
9	<i>Akhtar-i-Oudh</i>	... Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain ...	" 10th & 20th,	" 21st.	...
10	<i>Akmalu-l-Akhdar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fukhru-l-din ...	" 19th	" "	...
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rai ...	" 16th & 20th,	" 18th & 22nd respectively.	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government.)
12	<i>Almora Akhdar</i>	... Almora	Hindí	Weekly	Sadá Nand ...	" 15th	" 18th	106 copies.
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal ...	" 13th	" 17th	150 "
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	" 13th	" 16th	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)

15	Andru-i-Akhbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	16th to 22nd,	16th to 22nd respectively.	600 copies.
16	A'ad	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	16th	17th	182 "
17	Bhadrat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Totá Rám	19th	21st	100 "
18	Bhadratt Vilás	Agra	Hindi	Ditto	Bhagwán Dás	16th	18th	225 "
19	Bhadratt Jivan	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Rám Krishn Varmá,	15th	16th	1,750 "
20	Dadbaba-i-Qaisarí	Bareilly	Urdú	Ditto	Thákúr Prasád	13th	"	250 "
21	Dadbaba-i-Sikandarí	Rámpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	15th	17th	500 "
22	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-dín	17th	20th	335 "
23	Desh Hitaishí	Ajmere	Hindi	Monthly	...	For May	19th	300 "
24	Gham Khud-i-Hind	Lahore	Urdú	Weekly	Mahráj Kishun	June 13th	16th	" "
25	Hámi-i-Hind	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Nabi	18th	20th	633 "
26	Hindustán	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Asraf.	17th, 19th & 21st.	18th, 20th & 22nd respectively.	600 "
27	Islám	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	19th	21st	280 "
28	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahábír Prasád	13th & 17th,	16th & 21st respectively.	132 "
29	Jalwa-i-Tár	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	16th	19th	90 "
30	Jám-i-Jamshed	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	14th	"	150 "
31	Kanya Kuby Prakash	Lucknow	Hindi	Monthly	Balbhadrá Misra	For June	20th	211 "
32	Karnámah	Ditto	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqúb	June 15th	18th	265 "
33	Keshi Pattriká	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M. A.	19th	20th	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government).
34	Khair Khwah-i-Alam,	Delhi	Urdú	Ditto	Mir Hasan	16th	19th	200 copies.
35	Khair Khwah-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahá Náráyan	"	18th	175 "
36	Khair Khwah-i-Pan-jáb.	Gájránwála	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	"	"	400 "
37	Kaurehaid-i-Afaq	Pilibhit	Ditto	Ditto	Masbar Ahsan Khán,	14th	17th	200 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
38	Koh-i-Nér	Lahore	Urdú	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rái	1885. June 13th, 16th & 18th.	1885. June 16th, 19th & 20th respec- tively.	450 copies.
39	Lahore Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Dídar Bakhsh	13th	16th.	
40	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Hidáyat Ali	10th	21st	130
41	Mewar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Gobardhan Dás	15th	18th	90
42	Mashr-i-Qaidar	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad,	16th	...	208
43	Mashrud Akhdar	Muttra	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Din Dayál	...	17th.	...
44	Matla-i-Nér	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Durgá Prasad	13th & 20th,	17th & 21st respectively.	50
45	Mihri-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhib-ullah	16th	18th	240
46	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Rám	15th	17th	400
47	Muir Gazette	Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	20th	22nd.	...
48	Mulla Dopdáz	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	15th	18th	700
49	Municipal Guide	Agrá	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Aliján	...	21st	50
50	Muraqqa-i-Tahsh	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Bihári Lal	1st	18th	125
51	Naiyar-i-Azam	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	15th	22nd	200
52	Najum-ul-Akhdar	Etawah	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Ruhullah Khán	16th & 20th,	18th & 22nd respectively.	275
53	Najmu-l-Hind	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Avtar Krishn	7th	18th	200
54	Nasim-i-Agra	Agrá	Ditto	Ditto	Jamná Dás	15th	16th	325
55	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Kanj Bihári Lal	16th	19th	96
56	Nasim-i-Sakar	Budaun	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiaz Ahmad	18th	21st	175
57	Nisamu-l-Mulk	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Ihtishamu-l-din	11th	20th	100
58	Nér Afshan	Ludhiána	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	18th	...	756

59	Nūr-i-Badshah	... Aonla	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Sháh	...	"	"	21st	...	400
60	Nūr-i-Absar	... Allahabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Roshan Lal	...	"	"	17th & 22nd	...	140 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govern- ment).
61	Nūr-i-Anwar	... Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdul Hamid	...	"	"	21st	...	403 copies.
62	Niyāya Sudhā	... Hardā	...	Marathi-Eng- lish.	...	Ditto	...	Básudeva Bháskar	...	"	"	19th	...	415 "
63	Oudh Akhbār	... Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasād	...	"	"	16th to 22nd	...	732 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govern- ment).
64	Oudh Punch	...	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	...	"	"	16th & 21st	...	450 copies.
65	Panjāb Akhbār	... Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Shamsu-l-din	...	"	"	19th	...	275 "
66	Panjāb Punch	...	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Firozu-l-din	...	"	"	17th	...	80 "
67	Patāla Akhbār	... Patāla	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Din Muhammad	...	"	"	18th	...	295 "
68	Prayag Samākhā	... Allahabad	...	Hindī	...	Ditto	...	Dewaki Nandan	...	"	"	17th	...	600 "
69	Qaisarī	... Jullundur	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	"	"	21st	...	125 "
70	Rafiq-i-Hind	... Siākot	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Divān Chand	...	"	"	18th	...	400 "
71	Rafiq-i-Hind	... Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muharram Ali	...	"	"	22nd	...	" "
72	Rafiq-i-Akhbār	... Benares	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Husain	...	"	"	16th	...	" "
73	Rahbar-i-Hind	... Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Klādim Ali	...	"	"	17th to 22nd	...	155 "
74	Rajpūtāna Gazette	... Ajmere	...	Hindī-Urdú	...	Weekly	...	Murād Ali	...	"	"	17th	...	315 "
75	Sabha Kavārahālā	... Kapūthala	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	Nizāmu-l-din	...	"	"	18th	...	365 "
76	Sādiqu-i-Akhbār	... Bahawalpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dwārā Nāth	...	"	"	21st	...	264 "
77	Safir-i-Hind	... Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Bulāqi Dās	...	"	"	18th	...	400 "
78	Sahifa-i-Quds	... Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Abdal- Quds.	...	"	"	16th & 20th	...	230 "
79	Sajjan Kirti Sudhā- kar.	... Udaipur	...	Hindī	...	Ditto	...	Banshi Dhar	...	"	"	21st	...	215 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
80	<i>Sajjan Vinod</i>	Agra	Hindī	Weekly	Srī Krishn Lal	June 21st	June 22nd	200 copies.
81	<i>Shafiq-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Saif-ul-Haq	" 13th	" 16th	400
82	<i>Shahna-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan	" 20th	" 22nd	103
83	<i>Shula-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrahim	" 16th	" 18th	175
84	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	Moradábád	Ditto	Ditto	Bauwari Lal	" 4th	" 17th	160
85	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	Khándwá	Maráthī	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	" 17th	" 20th.	"
86	<i>Surar-i-Qaisari</i>	Rámpur	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Rasá	" 18th	" 22nd	125
87	<i>Tahrir</i>	Moradábád	Ditto	Ditto	Rábat Ali Khán	" 19th	" 18th	80
88	<i>Tamanná</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Páran Chand	" 16th	" 21st	150
89	<i>Tibyanu-l-Akhdar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Muhammad Ali	" 14th	" 16th	80
90	<i>Tatya-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	" 16th	" 16th	260
91	<i>Vasir-i-Hind</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Mavahid	" 14th	" 16th	200
92	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	12th to 19th,	16th to 22nd,	975
93	<i>Vrit Dhara</i>	Dhar...	Maráthī	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	" 11th	" 16th	120
94	<i>Wagaya-i-Alam</i>	Ghazipur	Urdú	Ditto	Sirajul-din Ahmad	" 15th	" 20th	250

ALLAHABAD, }
The 27th June, 1885.

PRİYÁ DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 29th June, 1885.

CONTENTS.

POLITICAL.

	PAGE.
New Conservative Ministry	427
Ditto ditto	428
Ditto ditto	429
Ditto ditto	429
Lord Lytton and the new Ministry	430
Frontier policy	430
Interview between the Amír of Kábul and the Nawáb of Baháwalpur ...	430

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Proposed admission of natives to the higher ranks of the Military service	430
Native Army	432
Copyright Bill	432
Famine in Burdwán and Bírboom	433
Purchase of stores at Meerut for the Frontier	433
Indulgences shown to European convicts in gaols	433
A Hindi book on the question Hindi <i>versus</i> Urdu, written by a Hindi teacher in a school in Gorakhpur	434
Rumour regarding the sale of Jahángir's Mausoleum, and the Shálá-már-bágh at Lahore	434
Late Anglo-Vernacular Middle-Class Examination	435
Late Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University	435
Ditto ditto ditto	436
Tahsili and Halkábandi schools	436
Acquittal of the European tea-planter charged with killing a Muham-madan boy	436

	PAGE.
A case of police torture, Amritsar...	437
Arrangements made by the Municipal Committee of Gujranwála for checking the sale of adulterated medicines ...	437
Coolies employed on the Bolan Railway works ...	438
Publication of advertisements of lotteries ...	438

NATIVE STATES.

Diwán Lachhman Dás, Governor of Kashmir ...	438
Malér Kotla ...	439

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Death of Rája Jagat Singh of Tájpur, Bijnor ...	439
Báwá Náráyan Singh of Vairowál, Amritsar ...	439
Capture of monkeys at Muttra ...	439
Cholera in Harda ...	440